ween conditions of poverty in which vast multitudes of people are subsisting amongst pockets of affluence and conspicuous consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER KUMAR ALAGH): (a) The latest state-wise estimates of poverty in rural and urban areas, based on the methodology outlined in the Task Force on projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand as well as the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of poor, relate to the year 1993-94, utilising the National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure of 50th round. The estimate of statewise poverty in 1993-94 following Task Force and Expert Group method are given in Annexore. *[See Appendix* 180, *Annexure No.* 33] respectively. These shows disparity in the levels of poverty among different states.

(b) The Government has launched a three-pronged attack on poverty, i.e., through (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition and minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc., and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes which include the integrated Rural Development Programmes, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana for the Educated Unemployed Youth. In this connection a Basic Minimum Services Programme was launched last year for which Rs. 2244 crores were provided by the Government of India in 1996-97 and Rs. 2970 crores have been provided in the Annual Plan of 1997-98. Government have also implemented a National Employment Assurance Scheme. The Union Budget of 1997-98 has specific proposals for broad basing the tax system-in particular a proposal that households and individuals residing in large metropolitan cities whose income is demonstrated through ownership of four wheel vehicle, occupation of immovable property meating certain prescribed criteria, ownership of a telephone or through their foreign travel activities will be required to disclose their income and pay tax on it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRAED QUESTIONS

Production of Power at TAPS

1324. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present generation capacity and average daily production of power at Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashra;

(b) whether the entire power produced at the plant is consumed by the State; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to expand the plant in the near future; and

(d) whether Government also propose to set up some more nuclear power stations in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The Tarapur Atomoic Power Station (TAPS) units 1 & 2 have a generating capacity of 160 M.W.E. each and the average generation of electricity for the last five years from these two units works out to about 4.3 million units per day.

(b) No, Sir. The electricity generated from TAPS is equally shared between Maharashtra and Gujarat as per the policy of the Government of India existing at the time of commencement of commercial operation to TAPS in the year 1969.

(c) and (d) Government have accorded approval for setting up of two new units each of 500 M.W.E. at Tarapur.

Shutting down of nuclear reactors

1325. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the installed capacity of all the nuclear power plants has been derated and all the reactors are routinely shut down for 4—5 months every year for refuelling and maintenance and have to be often kept non-functional due to varied incidents; if so, the total derated capcity vis-a-vis total installed capacity;

(b) whether critical studies conducted by the Planning Commission have revealed that the atomic power generation is not reliable; and

(c) if so, what share is proposed to be assigned to nuclear power, as against the hydel and thermal power, under the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALACH): (a) Details of original design capacity and present rated capacity of the nuclear power plants are given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Station/Unit	Original design capacity MWe	Year of commissioning	Present rated capacity MWe	Reasons for re-rating
1.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station— Unit—1	210	1969	160	Following isolation of the Secondary steam generators due to tube leaks.
	Unit—2	210	1969	160	
2.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station— Unit—1	220	1972	100	In view of the light water leak from its end shield
	Units—2	220	1980	200	Due to constraints on both cooling water temperature and reactor para-meters.
3.	Madras Atomic Power Station— Unit—1	235	1983	170	In view of the moderator inlet manifold problem.
	Unit—2	235	1985	170	
4.	Narora Atomic Power Station— Unit—1	235	1989	220	Due to constraints on cooling water temperature and reactor parameters.
	Unit—2	220	1991	220	—
5.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station—j Unit 1	220	1992	220	—
	Unit—2	220	1995	220	

The TAPS Units 1&2 are of Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) type which require 2 to 3 months shut down for refuelling and maintenance works after